

Math 344

Q's Note: Exam 1 → Do it yourself

ch 4 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(ex) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x,y) = x^3 - y^2 + \sin(xy)$

(ex) $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $T(a,b,c,d) = \sin(ab) - \cos(cd)$

limits, continuity

Df: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$

for all $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$

$$\text{if } 0 < |x - a| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

Continuity

f is cont.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

(ex) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (2x^2 - 1) = 2(4)^2 - 1 = 31$



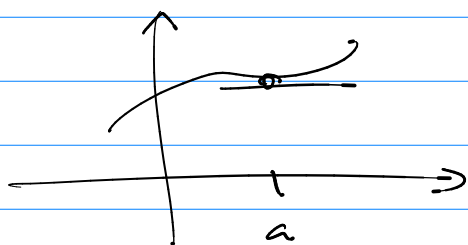
Similar

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} (3x^2 - y^3 + xy) = 3(1)^2 - (2)^3 + (1)(2) = -3$$

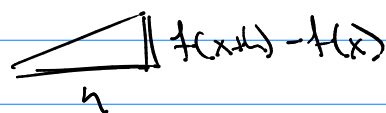
Change?

Calc 1

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

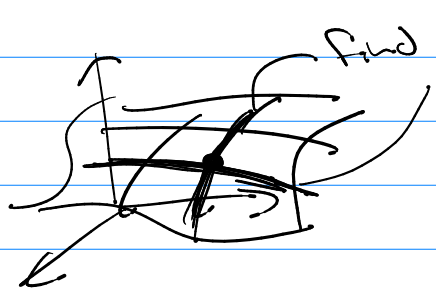


$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = f'(a)$$



Calc 3

ex $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



Find 'derivative' along a trace (hold one variable constant)

→ partial derivative.

Partial Derivatives

@ point (a,b)

hold y - constant, deriv. with respect to x.

$$f'_x(a,b) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h, b) - f(a,b)}{h}$$

hold x - constant, deriv. with respect to y

$$f'_y(a,b) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a, b+h) - f(a,b)}{h}$$

$$\textcircled{a} (x, y) \quad f_x(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+h) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

Note: Calc 1/2 $y = f(x)$ y - dep. variable

$$\frac{d}{dx} [y^3] = 3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Now?

$$z = f(x, y)$$

x, y are ind. variable

z is the dep. variable

ex

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 \quad \text{b/c } y \text{ is a const. accord. to partial with respect to } x.$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 + 0$$

$$f(x, 5) = t^3 + 5^3$$

$$f_t = 3t^2 + 0 = 3t^2$$

Partial Derivative Notation. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$

$$\boxed{f_t} = \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (f) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right| = \textcircled{D_1 f} = D_t f$$

ex $f(s, t, u, v) = \sin(st) + \cos(uv) - stuv^2$

$f_s = t \cos(st) + 0 - tuv^2$ is a function as well.

$f_t = s \cos(st) + 0 - tuv^2$ (take partial's again)

$f_u = 0 - v \sin(uv) - stuv^2$

$f_v = 0 - u \sin(uv) - 2stuv$

Higher Order Partial Derivatives

ex $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad T = f(u, v)$

$T(u, v) = \sin(uv) - u^2 \sqrt{v}$

1st order T_u, T_v

2nd order $T_{uu}, T_{uv}, T_{vu}, T_{vv}$

ex $T_u = v \cos(uv) - 2u \sqrt{v}$
 $T_v = u \cos(uv) - \frac{1}{2} u^2 v^{-1/2}$

$T_{uu} = -v^2 \sin(uv) - 2\sqrt{v}$

$T_{uv} = \cos(uv) - uv \sin(uv) - u v^{-1/2}$

$T_{vv} = -u^2 \sin(uv) + \frac{1}{4} u^2 v^{-3/2}$

$T_{vu} = \cos(uv) - uv \sin(uv) - u v^{-1/2}$

H^1 (Clairaut's)
 $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$ if f_{xy}, f_{yx} are cont.
on a disk containing (a, b) .

Partial Differential Equations.

$$f_x + f_y = 3 \cos(xy)$$

\rightarrow Solve? $\rightarrow f(x, y)$
